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INSURANCE

Content # 19

Correspondence G-1

- ① letter from James B. Griffin, Ceramic Repository for the Eastern United States to MacNeish about the latter's summary of the Faulkner site (attached), 6/2/45. Also, a letter from MacNeish to P. F. Titterton on same, 5/20/45. Letter from Griffin has some marginal comments by MacNeish
- ② letter from Griffin to MacNeish, 11/12/45
- ③ Postcard fr. Jack Hughes, Brownsville, TX to MacNeish, 12/13/45.
- ④ letter from Griffin to MacNeish, about latter's work in Mexico, 1/22/49.
- ⑤ Handwritten letter ^(in Spanish) from V. Guerra, Rancho El Progreso, Tamaulipas, to MacNeish, 5/26/54.
- ⑥ letter fr. Serrell Hillman, Time Inc., to MacNeish, 9/27/54.
- ⑦ Handwritten letter, in Spanish, from Flay] Crooper] Cole], to Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, recommending MacNeish to work in Tamaulipas, no date. (See Content #34-36.)

THE CERAMIC REPOSITORY FOR THE EASTERN UNITED STATES

ESTABLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL, AND
ADMINISTERED BY THE MUSEUM OF ANTHROPOLOGY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

UNIVERSITY MUSEUMS BUILDING
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

June 2, 1945

Mr. Richard S. MacNeish
Department of Anthropology
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Scotty:

Sorry to have been so long in writing a more extensive comment on your Faulkner site summary. On Page 2, for example, you present a problem regarding the use of two major divisions of the Midwestern Taxonomic system; but you do not say any place that I know what your particular site and your comparisons indicate in regard to the validity of these formulized concepts in the system. As you perhaps know, I think that your site is one of those which indicates the ridiculousness of separating sites such as Faulkner and Black Sand into two such fundamentally different categories as are implied in the Archaic base so to speak and the agricultural pottery-making base to which both Woodland and Mississippi would belong. You can certainly make such a separation; but where is the sense to it?

I believe that I have used the term, Indian Knoll Focus; whereas, Webb and Hague call it the Green River Focus in both their Chiggerville and Cypress Creek reports.

I note that you do not have any bone or shell traits so that your proportions are down considerably compared to the total Indian Knoll or Lauderdale Focus and other groups of the early period. I do not recall your having mentioned this in your comparative statement. You seem not to think much of the relationship of Faulkner to Lamoka Lake or the McKain site on Page 4; but they apparently have a closer relationship than does Faulkner to Lauderdale. On Page 5, you speak of a close relationship of Indian Knoll and Lauderdale as being 41% of their total focus traits. This relationship would be somewhere between an aspect and a phase, would it not?

You indicate that the Baumer Focus has twenty-two of the forty-six Faulkner traits. This would appear to me to be as close as the relationship you indicate between Indian Knoll and Lauderdale. Have you ever attempted to compare Faulkner with the Woodland trait list to see what proportion of the Faulkner traits are listed as Woodland?

I presume that you know that the atlatl came down to the historical period in the Southeast. It is not unique to the Archaic. It even occurs in Hopewell.

Do you have any idea that the flint drills were used in the bow drill and if they had the bow drill, would they have the bow? The Baumer pottery is cer-

tainly related to the Limestone-tempered fabric-marked pottery in the Tennessee River; but there is no reason to believe that it was derived from there and in the Tennessee Valley such material has not been confined to a recognized time period nor has it been defined in connection with an archaeological culture. The fabric-impressed pottery from East Tennessee and its associate material is, I am sure, quite different from the Baumer pottery which is more nearly related to that in northwestern Alabama and to the clay-tempered fabric-impressed pottery in the Central Mississippi Valley.

Webb has contained within his Lauderdale Focus not only the material which belongs in a true shell mound or Archaic pattern; but he has also included items which belong to the Adena period. Furthermore, he has grouped into one unit a sequence of materials scattered over a considerable period of time within the pre-ceramic occupation.

Your Faulkner-Black Sand relationship is certainly very good and should be played up for all it is worth. I particularly like your sentence which says, "Thus, one of the early Woodland Culture (sites) of Illinois..." Your chart showing relationships between Fulton County across to New York is an interesting one. I personally would think that the Lauderdale Focus, since it includes material spread over a long period of time, would run from well below the Indian Knoll Focus up as far as Adena. I would furthermore move the limestone-tempered horizon up pretty close on a level with Adena.

Webb has not been very receptive to me when I have suggested to him that the Adena culture had any connection with his Indian Knoll material. In fact, he has attempted to bring in Adena to the Ohio Valley as a developed complex which appears more or less suddenly in the area. Personally, I think this is nonsense. To me, there is no indication of a derivation of Laurentian from Lamoka Lake and I am personally not convinced that the Lamoka Focus is earlier than the early Laurentian. These little remarks are picayunish.

What I really dislike about your comparative section is that you stopped where you should have started. You have prepared a trait list of Faulkner material and compared other sites to it on the basis of the Faulkner list alone. This means that you have assumed that the Faulkner list is the norm to which other sites should conform. If you compared the Faulkner material to the total trait list of Indian Knoll or Lauderdale, what kind of comparison would result? Quite a number of the traits given in your list are decidedly general and have little specific significance. What I think you should have done was to have compared your specific cultural items and their presence and absence at these other cultural groups so you could show on the basis of these specific traits where you have or do not have cultural connections. You should also show what specific items at Indian Knoll, or Lauderdale, or McKain, or Lamoka, are not found at Faulkner and where else those specific items are found. In such a comparison the use of statistics is not only misleading but could become completely baffling. For example, the relationship of Faulkner to Li^v27 is expressed as 60% relationship and the same percentage holds good with McKain and Lamoka. This is a nice figure and might satisfy some people; but I would like to know what the traits are so that I would know for certain they were specific and highly significant, or generalized and less significant. In other words, if I were editing your manuscript, you would certainly have to rewrite your summary.

I have had a letter from Martinez del Rio asking me if I would not be interested in coming to Mexico and doing some field work in the State of Tamaulipas. I replied that I knew you were planning to work in that area this summer and while I did not feel there was only enough data in the area for ^{one} expedition, it would hardly be desirable at this time to have the University of Michigan work in that area. I trust you will agree with me.

Barbara Hermann has been secured as the Assistant for next year and I am sorry that you are not going to be with us. White has been made Chairman of the Department and Jones and I have been made Assistant and Associate Professors. I am going to give a course on Middle America next fall.

Sincerely yours,

Jimmy
James B. Griffin
Associate Curator

JBG:DW

SUMMARY

In this section I propose to compare the traits of the Faulkner component with those of other components to which it appears to be related. This is done by means of a correlation chart in which a complex of traits is employed.

It may appear that the traits used are based on rather fine distinctions, but this seems necessary when we are dealing with very simple cultures without large artifact assemblages. If the traits are too general they may indicate relationships where only broad similarities exist. For example, the occurrence of a trait such as flint drills at two archaeological manifestations may not mean there is any cultural connection between the two groups. For if the type of drill at one manifestation is merely a point on a large flake of flint, while at the other it is a well-chipped winged drill which was probably hafted to a handle at right angles to the drill shaft, any cultural connection or diffusion of ideas concerning the drill between these two archaeologically can be negated.

For the Faulkner site we have used only the specimen reported at the time of excavation. Others, such as a winged bannerstone and bone implements, all said to have come from the site, but the information could not be verified and it is omitted.

PATTERN WOODLAWN PATTERN

Laurel

Focus.....

Black Sand

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| X | X | X | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| X | X | X | | X | X | X | | | | | | | |

8. Burials in refuse
9. Burials in shallow pits
10. Flexed burials on side
11. Flexed burials on back
12. Semi-flexed burials on back
13. Burial with utilitarian artifacts-rare
14. No grave goods
15. Double burials

16. Narrow straight-stemmed points
17. Broad-bodied straight-stemmed points
18. Corner-notched points
19. Basal notched points
20. Side-notched points with parallel sides
21. Side-notched points with tapering sides
22. Small-bodied side-notched points
23. Concave-based basal-fluted points
24. Large rough triangular points
25. Flaring based drill
26. Winged drill
27. Triangular-based drill
28. Needle-like drill
29. Flake gravers
30. Thumbnail scraper, plain
31. " " stemmed
32. " " side-notched
33. Humpbacked scraper, oval
34. " " round
35. Flake side scrapers
36. " end "
37. Square based knives
38. Ovate knives
39. Mortars (lapstones)
40. Pestle-like hammerstones
41. Grinding stones
42. Grinders
43. Anvils
44. Atlatl weight, prismatic type
45. Flat Pebble pendants
46. Red Ochre

Comparisons and Conclusions

Comparisons

It will be noted that the chart includes components generally placed in two divisions of the Midwestern Taxonomic system. One represents a sample of the pre-pottery sites typical of the Eastern United States; another deals with the Baumer and Black Sand, Woodland foci of South and Central Illinois. These later foci are chosen for two reasons: first, the Baumer focus follows, in sequence, the Faulkner materials in the Ohio River area of Illinois; while, second, the Black Sand component of Fulton County is the only early Woodland group that shows a large number of traits in common with the Faulkner complex.

The sites located closest to Faulkner are on the Green River in Kentucky and compose the Indian Knoll focus. Of the 46 traits of the Faulkner site, 32 of these traits, or 68%, are held by all the components of that focus. This indicates a very close relationship. A survey of each component of the Indian Knoll focus shows an even closer relationship for Oh 1 and Oh 2 have 38,¹⁷ or 82%, of the Faulk-

¹⁷W. S. Webb and W. C. Haag. The Chiggerville Site, Reports in Anthropology, Publ. of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of Kentucky, Vol. IV, No. 1, 1939.

Comparative

It will be noted that the above includes com-
parative material placed in the division of the Illinois
and Wisconsin system. The representative material of the
pre-glacial stage of the Illinois system;
another stage with the lower and black sand, associated
with the lower and black sand. These latter two are
shown for the reason: first, the lower stage follows
in sequence, the material associated with the Ohio River stage
in Illinois; while, second, the Illinois stage represents of
this country, in the only early glacial stage that shows
a large number of traits in common with the earlier complex.

The sites located closest to the Illinois are on the
Ohio River in Kentucky and across the Illinois River from
of the traits of the earlier stage, as of the traits,
of the, and held by all the components of that stage. This
indicates a very close relationship. A survey of each com-
ponent of the Illinois stage shows an even closer rela-
tionship. For on a basis of, IV of the, of the traits-

1. G. G. Ross and H. C. Ross. The Quaternary of
the Illinois River, Vol. I, Part I, 1931.
University of Kentucky, Vol. I, Part I, 1931.

ner traits, while the Kirkland site, McL 11, has 36 traits,¹⁸ or 80%, in common. This great similarity of traits justifies the conclusion that both manifestations represent a local variation of the same group.

It appears that there are other sites in Western Kentucky and in the Carbondale area that may prove even closer culturally. This is indicated by a surface collection from non-pottery sites near Carbondale, Illinois, and from the Parrish site in Kentucky.¹⁹ Since no definitive study of these sites has been published they are not included here.

The next closest pre-pottery sites are those which make up the Lauderdale focus in the Pickwick basin of Tennessee. As may be immediately seen, the relationship between the Faulkner component and the Lauderdale is considerably less than with the Indian Knoll focus, though a general relationship still exists. Only 21 of the 46 Faulkner traits are held in common by all the components of the Lauderdale focus. Individually, the components show only a little more similarity to Lu 23 and Lu 67 which have 27 traits in common. Lu 59 shows only 25 traits of

¹⁸W. S. Webb and W. G. Haag, Cypress Creek Village, Reports in Anthropology, Publ. of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of Kentucky, Vol. IV, No. 2, 1940.

¹⁹On display in the University of Kentucky Museum.

not found, while the typical size, 100-110, has been found, is
or 80%, is common. This great similarity of shape indi-
cates the association with other localities represented in
local variation of the same group.

It appears that there are other forms in western
Kentucky and in the Carolinas area that may prove even
more distinctive. This is indicated by a further collec-
tion from the western area near Lexington, Illinois, and
from the western area in Kentucky.¹⁰ Since no distinctive
study of these areas has been published, they are not in-
cluded here.

The last distinct prehistoric stage of the
which make up the Laurentian fauna in the western area
of Tennessee. As may be immediately seen, the relationship
between the Laurentian component and the Laurentian is com-
pletely lost when with the Laurentian fossil fauna, though a
general relationship still exists. Only 11 of the 12
Laurentian fossils are found in common by all the components
of the Laurentian fauna. Individually, the components
show only a slight degree of similarity to 10, 11 and 12 which
have 27 fossils in common. In 12 there are only 10 fossils of

¹⁰ I have not had a chance to examine the collection of
fossils in the University of Kentucky, but I have seen the
University of Kentucky, Vol. IV, No. 2, 1920.

the Faulkner site, while G¹ V 27 indicates 28 common traits.²⁰ (Taxonomically, the Faulkner site and the Indian Knoll focus could be classified as being of the same aspect, Indian Knoll and the Lauderdale focus have been classified into the Pickwick aspect, but the Faulkner site and the Lauderdale focus on the basis of traits in common are not of the same aspect.)

To complete the comparison of pre-pottery cultures with the Faulkner site, the McKain site in Indiana,²¹ and the Lamoka Lake focus in New York State²² have been chosen. These show only a general culture relationship with the Faulkner traits, both having but 28 of its 46 traits, or 60% of the Faulkner traits.

The pre-pottery components have 13 traits in common if these traits are considered in light of the total number of traits appearing in the Faulkner manifestation. Thus, the other sites have 29% of the Faulkner traits in common and may be said to be generally to each other on this basis. However, a comparison of selected pairs of the

²⁰W. S. Webb and D. DeJornette, An Archaeological Survey of Pickwick Basin in Adjacent Portions of the States of Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 129, Washington, D.C. 1942.

²¹W. S. Ritchie, The Lamoka Lake Site, Transactions of the New York State Archaeological, Rochester, N.Y., Vol. VII, No. 4, 1932.

²²R. Miller, McKain Site, DuBois County, Indiana, Indiana Historical Society, Vol. II, No. 1, Indianapolis, 1941.

the Indian wife, while G. T. is indicated as common traitor.²⁰
 (Technically, the Indian wife and the Indian family room
 could be classified as a type of the same aspect, Indian
 and the Indian room have been classified into the
 Indian aspect, but the Indian wife and the Indian
 room on the basis of traits in women are not of the same
 aspect.)

To complete the comparison of pre-poster children
 with the Indian wife, the Indian wife is Indian,²¹ and
 the Indian wife is in New York State²² have been chosen.
 These show only a general cultural relationship with the
 Indian trait, both having one of the 4 traits, or
 one of the Indian traits.

The pre-poster children have 15 traits in
 common if these traits are considered in light of the social
 number of traits appearing in the Indian trait.
 Thus, the other three have 22 of the 4 traits in
 common and may be said to be generally to each other on
 this basis. However, a comparison of selected pairs of the

²⁰ G. T. and G. T. Deformante, An Anthropological Study
 of the Indian Wife in the Indian Room of the Indian
 Room, Anthropological and Ethnological, Bureau of American
 Anthropology, Bulletin 110, Washington, D.C. 1925.

²¹ G. T. and G. T. Deformante, The Indian Wife, Transactions of
 the New York State Anthropological Association, N.Y., Vol.
 VII, No. 4, 1925.

²² G. T. and G. T. Deformante, The Indian Wife, Transactions of
 the New York State Anthropological Association, N.Y., Vol.
 VII, No. 4, 1925.

pre-pottery foci indicate another type of relationship which is much closer. As has been pointed out when the Indian Knoll focus traits were compared in terms of the Faulkner traits, it was shown that the Indian Knoll focus had 70% of the Faulkner traits. Webb and DeJornette, in the Pickwick Basin Report, have compared the Lauderdale focus traits with the Indian Knoll focus traits.²³ It appears that these two foci have 23 traits in common with 16 traits individual to the Lauderdale focus, and 20 traits individual to Indian Knoll and 41% of their total focus traits complex is common to both. This indicates a close relationship and the Lauderdale focus does not compare so favorably with any other pre-pottery manifestation on a total trait complex comparison. When the trait complex of the McKain site are compared with the Indian Knoll focus, 40% of their traits are held in common.²⁴ The DuBois site on total trait complex basis compared as favorably with

²³Ibid., Note 20, page 314 and 316.

²⁴The conclusions are based on a traits list I made of the McKain site and the Indian Knoll focus traits in the Pickwick Basin Report. It was found that 11 traits were individual to the McKain site and 21 individual to the Indian Knoll focus, while 23 traits were common to both groups.

Will say
Somewhat better
aspect of p. 100

pre-pottery foot indicates another type of relationship
which is much older. As has been pointed out when the
Indian Knoll foot was compared in terms of the
Kamuker series, it was shown that the Indian Knoll foot
was not of the Kamuker series. Webb and Beyerhoffer, in
the Flomston Basin report, have compared the Indian Knoll
foot with the Indian Knoll foot series, and in re-
gard to the foot have 53 traits in common with 12
series individual to the Indian Knoll foot, and 50 traits
individual to Indian Knoll and six of their total foot
traits common to both. This indicates a close
relationship and the Indian Knoll foot was not compared to
favorably with any other pre-pottery relationship of a
total trait complex comparison. When the trait complex
of the Indian Knoll foot was compared with the Indian Knoll foot,
40% of their traits are held in common.²⁴ The Indian Knoll
on total trait complex basis compared as favorably with

²⁴ Ibid., Note 20, page 314 and 315.

The conclusions are based on a series that I made
of the Indian Knoll foot and the Indian Knoll foot traits in
the Flomston Basin report. It was found that 11 traits
were individual to the Indian Knoll foot and 51 individual to
the Indian Knoll foot, while 53 traits were common to
both groups.

with only one other site as well; the Lamoka Lake focus. A comparison of the total trait complexes of the Lamoka Lake site and the McKain site revealed that they have 43% of their traits in common.²⁵ The Lamoka Lake focus on a total trait complex basis did not possess as great a similarity to any of the other pre-pottery manifestations. Therefore, it is apparent that these pre-pottery sites considered can be shown to be linked together and possess a cultural connection and similarity, although they show very few traits in common to all members of the group.

Turning to the pottery bearing sites, the Baumer culture, stratigraphically on top of the Faulkner material, is first to be considered. The Baumer focus has only 22 of the 46 Faulkner traits.²⁶ On a comparative basis, this

²⁵This analysis revealed that 30 traits were common to both the Lamoka and the McKain sites and that 10 existed only at the McKain site and that 29 existed only at the Lamoka site. Thus, 30 traits out of a possible 69 traits were held in common.

²⁶The traits of the Baumer focus are as yet unpublished, but conversation with Roger Willis, analyst of this focus, has made it possible to make this comparison.

why not compare Faulkner with the Wabash or I. A. D. C.?

indicates only a general culture connection.

However, the Black Sand focus of Fulton County shows definite affiliation with the Faulkner component.²⁷ 38 traits, or 82% of the traits of the Faulkner manifestation, are present in the Black Sand focus. In fact, when all traits of the Faulkner component are compared with all traits of the Black Sand focus except pottery, 73% of these traits are the same.

Conclusions

It is generally assumed that a similarity in traits of material culture indicates relationship. If this relationship is between manifestations of different time periods, it is considered a genetic relationship, if they are contemporaneous the manifestations are considered as local variants of the same culture.

Our comparisons indicate close relationship of the Faulkner and Black Sand cultural manifestations in all but pottery. If we may assume that pottery making diffused through the area at one time period, then its occurrence or non-occurrence may throw some light on culture history.

²⁷ Cole & Duell, "Rediscovering Illinois", University of Chicago Press, 1935.

The material found at the Faulkner site appears to have belonged to an early semi-sedentary culture, the earliest culture complex now known for Illinois. This Southern Illinois group appears to have been part of an early widespread culture manifestation, uncovered at various other places in the Eastern United States, such as at Lamoka Lake, in New York, along the Green River in Kentucky, the Lauderdale focus in Tennessee, and the McKain site in DuBois County, Illinois (probably also Stallings Island, in Georgia, and at ^{the} Coppel site, in Louisiana). This manifestation--characterized by a hunting, fishing and food-gathering economic complex--has been called the Archaic pattern by numerous authors. Groups belonging to it were semi-sedentary and lived along the banks of various waterways. In their hunting activity they used a distinctive type of atlatl. This weapon, unique to this culture, usually had an atlatl weight and a bone atlatl hook. The point of the spear used with the weapon was usually narrow and straight-stemmed. It is assumed that the skins of animals killed in the hunt were cleaned by the use of a variety of flint scrapers and pierced by flint drills. These flint drills were usually of four kinds: flint drills with a large bubble at one end; drills that could be hafted, such as a winged drill or triangular based drills; and the needle-like drills. The meat of animals killed and fish caught,

atlatl comes down to
the S.E.

Bow & Arrow
But they use the bow

appear to have been made edible by roasting them in large, hot, stone-filled pits. Supplementing the meat diet was the use of various seeds and nuts which were prepared as food by grinding or pounding in mortars by pestles. Little is known about their ceremonial life other than a few burial practices. The dead were usually buried in the village refuse, in small pits, in a flexed position, and usually without grave goods.

As might be expected, the various manifestations of this culture showed some local variation. However, the fact that the above mentioned characteristic way of life shows all the various components are connected. Thus, a chain of close kinship can be shown to have existed between each adjacent culture group which further strengthens the conclusion that all the manifestations are part of the same basic culture.

However, our historical reconstruction of the Faulkner component is not finished with merely describing its culture and its culture affiliations in space for the question still remains, what happened to the Faulkner people and their culture? It appears from our comparisons that the Faulkner culture complex certainly did not develop directly into the Baumer in spite of the fact that the Baumer people sequentially follow them in Southern Illinois.

Recent analysis on the Baumer materials does much to clarify the Baumer-Faulkner relationship. The Baumer culture appears related to the limestone tempered horizon on the Tennessee River.²⁷ That the Baumer people may have originated in that area is attested by the fact that some of the pre-pottery culture, like the Lauderdale group, appear to be ancestral to the limestone tempered group which in turn is related to the Baumer people.²⁸ Thus, the relationship of Faulkner and Baumer seems to be chronological. That is, one in which the Baumer people moved into the area of Southern Illinois after the Faulkner people were gone, or they drove out the Faulkner people or absorbed them into their culture. At present I prefer the first possibility, as there is no evidence for the other two.

In light of this conclusion, the discussion of the Baumer-Faulkner relationship has in no way settled the question of what happened to the Faulkner peoples. However, a consideration of the comparison between the Black Sand and Faulkner material does offer a solution. This comparison indicates that these cultures are closely related. Also, since the pre-pottery Faulkner culture has been assumed to

²⁸Bennett, Archaeological Horizon in Southern Illinois, American Antiquity, _____.

²⁹Webb and DeJornette, IBID., note 21, page 132.

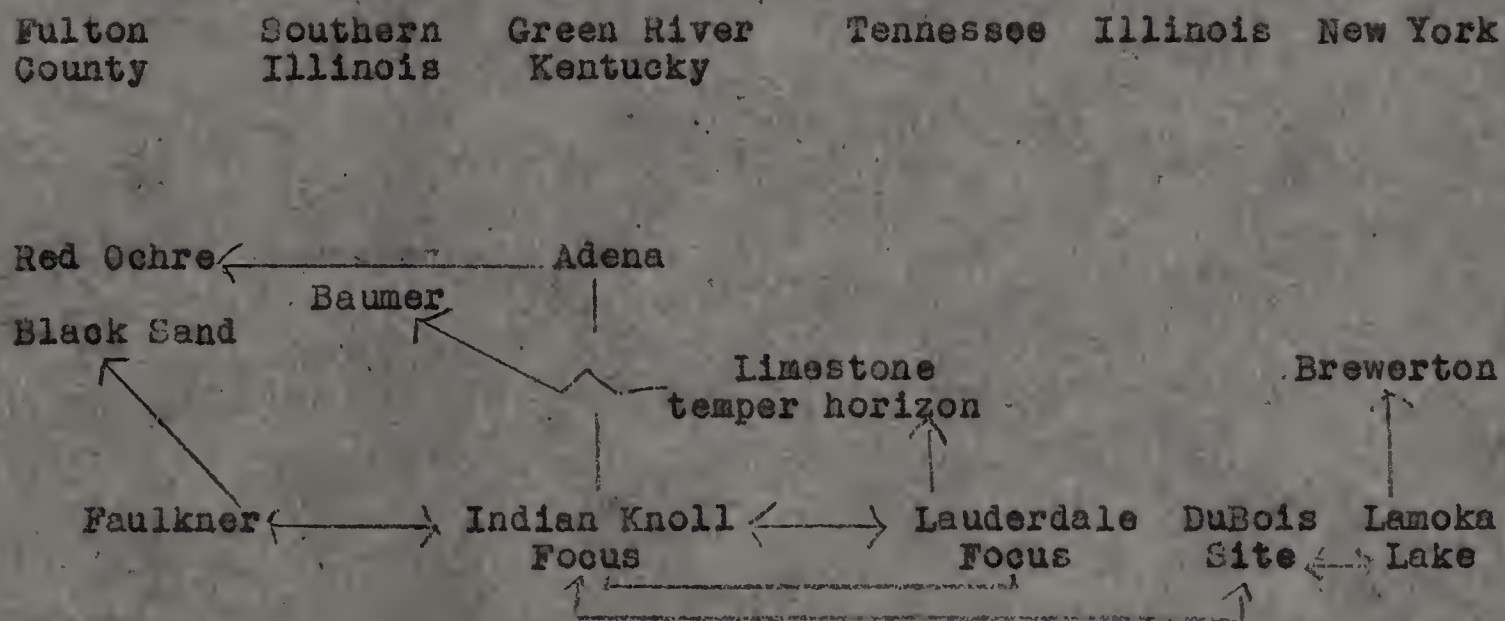
Recent analysis of the German situation leads to
chiefly the German-German relationship. The German
situation appears related to the situation between the
German and the German people. The German people
are now situated in that area is covered by the fact
that some of the German people, like the German
group, appear to be essential to the situation. The
group which in turn is related to the German people.
Thus, the relationship of German and German people to
is chronological. That is, one in which the German people
move from the area of German people to the German
people and move, or they move to the German people
or German people into their people. I present I prefer
the German people, as there is no evidence for the other
one.

In light of this conclusion, the discussion of the
German-German relationship can be as well related to the
German people. However, a
consideration of the relationship between the German and
German people does offer a solution. This comparison
indicates that German people are closely related. Also,
since the German-German relationship has been assumed to

German people, German people in German people.
German people.

have been older than Black Sand group, our relationship is genetic--one in which the Faulkner culture is ancestral to the Black Sand group. Thus, one of the early Woodland Culture of Illinois (in light of the above evidence perhaps the earliest) appears to have been basically a pre-pottery culture which has received pottery from some outside source.

The following chart graphically indicates this historical reconstruction made in the previous pages. Culture relationships and connection are indicated by arrows.



Speculations and Future Problems

Analysis of all archaeological materials, though it may solve some problems, leaves others unsolved, poses new ones and may give rise to hypotheses worth noting. This section is confined to those uncompleted tasks and new ideas.

One hypothesis that has become apparent from this paper is concerning Woodland. It was noted in this study that a Woodland culture, Black Sand, appears to have been derived from a pre-pottery (Archaic pattern) base of which Faulkner is a part. This is not the only incident of such a phenomena. It is apparent that much of the artifact complex of the (Woodland?) limestone tempered horizon was derived from a Lauderdale-like focus, but that the Woodland-like Brewerton, of New York, was derived from the Lamoka Lake culture, and Dr. Webb intimated that much of the Adena culture's artifacts may have come from the early Indian Knoll focus. The sameness of the two groups is also indicated by the physical type (with the exception of Adena). Thus, it may be possible that Woodland groups are really the descendants of the pre-pottery peoples who have received pottery from some outside source and who, also, may have received the burial mound complex at a still later date from still another source.

The second hypothesis is concerned with the area from which the Faulkner peoples came. The occurrence of gravers, snub-nosed scrapers, humpback oval scrapers and Folsom points in the shell mound pre-pottery complex of the Parrish site and the Faulkner site demand an explanation. Is it not possible that at least part of the shell mound complex represents a relationship with the early Folsom hunters of the plains?

The problems that this study has brought to light may be summarized as the following:

1. Determining the relationship of the Carbon-dale pre-pottery cultures to the Faulkner site.
2. A re-examination of early Woodland cultures in light of pre-pottery cultures.
3. An examination of Folsom sites or pre-pottery sites in the Prairie area to determine their relationship to the eastern pre-pottery shell mound complex.

37 9 38	39	39	27	21	27	28	32	28	23	38
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2 chart OH2 closest + OH1 + Black and 2 ft,
all 3 are very close, McL // also in this group,
other out.

419 South Orange
Havana, Ill
May 20, 1935

Dr. P.F. Titterington
1 Metropolitan Building
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Doc:

On the Tuesday morning that I arrived in Chicago from St. Louis MacGregor called from the State Museum and asked if I would come right down and excavate some mounds in Havana, Ill.. Well, here I am and as of tonight-i-hate I have at last got things working smoothly (labor, State Red tape, archaeological problems, etc.). From now on I will be able to devote my evening to writing up the analysis of your Jersey Bluff materials. The outline looks like we ought to be able to write up a very nice final report. I ought to finish it in a week or two, then I will send you a copy to see how you like it. Also, I will send a copy to Dr. Cole and Dr. Griffin for criticism. (Might just as well have them do it before publication rather than after).

Roughly the analysis is as follows:

1. Spatially the Bluff focus (including the pure Marquette component and the four component. you dug belongs to the same aspect as Parker Heights, Maple Hills and a historic focus at the Fisher Site.
2. Temporally these cultures seem to have been a development out of a degenerate Woodland culture that had developed out of Hopewell and to have existed with and been influenced by Middle Mississippi. Just previous to historic times it appears that the Bluff focus gave up their Woodland culture for oneota, Upper Mississippi which in turn represents the historic Illinois tribe

This may appear a little rough but I believe we can prove a very bit of it and thus write a good bit of Woodland history.

Please, excuse the typing but I hate these infernal typewriters. I have not a typewriter and my hope is to get one. Thanks for all you did

Waiting to hear from you,

Sincerely,
y

Richard S. Mac Neish

THE CERAMIC REPOSITORY FOR THE EASTERN UNITED STATES

ESTABLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL, AND
ADMINISTERED BY THE MUSEUM OF ANTHROPOLOGY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

UNIVERSITY MUSEUMS BUILDING
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

November 12, 1945

Mr. Richard S. Mac Neish
Department of Anthropology
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Scotty:

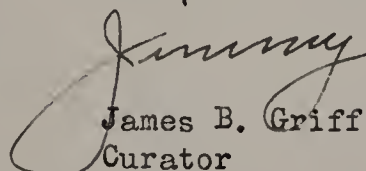
Congratulations on the successful termination of your worries over getting to Mexico. I believe I discussed with you when I was in Chicago the first part of September the possibility of my going to Mexico during the second semester. My application for funds has been approved but I am still not certain that I will actually get there. If I do leave, it will probably be around the middle or latter part of February and I will certainly look you up if there is any possibility of doing so.

Thanks very much for the information regarding the Weaver site and I certainly hope that Mac Gregor will be able to come up here.

Horace Miner is now an Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology of the University of Michigan and will take up his residence here at the beginning of the second semester. If I take my family to Mexico, Horace and his family will probably live in my house.

Don't forget that some of that pottery from the village site across from Starved Rock is very suggestive of Fort Ancient. Incidentally, that village site too has been located for a long time. At least as far back as Parkman. I am enclosing a copy of a letter to Martinez del Rio.

Sincerely yours,


James B. Griffin
Curator

JBG:DW
enc.

Wife & I are at 12-13-45
Charro Courts for 2 or 3
days. If you are in
town, look us up, or
leave a note in gen'l
delivery.

Jack T. Hughes

Reno



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



Mr. Richard S. MacHeish
c/o Gen'l Delivery
Brownsville

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
MUSEUM OF ANTHROPOLOGY
UNIVERSITY MUSEUMS BUILDING
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

January 22, 1949

Dr. Richard S. MacNeish
Miller Hotel
Brownsville, Texas

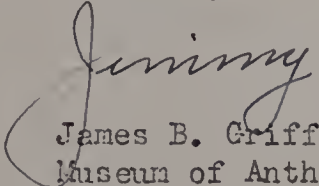
Dear Scotty:

I should like very much for you to return your chapter to the Cole volume, or if you do not have it with you in the wilds of Mexico, for heavens' sakes have it shipped to me. By the time it gets here I hope to have the other laggard papers and be ready to consult with the University of Chicago Press.

I saw in the paper of the discovery of the ball court near Panuco by Roberto Pavon, Mexican archaeologist, assisted by Richard S. Moneish. I hope in some of your trips across the border you will be able to smuggle some of those 75,000 potsherds. I am also interested in the kind of engraving you get in your Pueblito site. You perhaps heard Krieger's idea of the Alto-Miraflores connection. I certainly hope you make a killing in the Canyon Diablo.

When do you plan to start back from Mexico, and where are you going to work up your collections? Give my best regards to June.

Sincerely,


James B. Griffin, Director
Museum of Anthropology

mh

C. Campo Tamps.

Rancho El Pinguera May. 26, 1954

Doctor Ricardo Mac Gish

Canada.

Querido amigo.

Recibí en días pasados las fotos para los Juanes de El Encierro, y la mía, muchas gracias y debo desirte que encuentres un conductor y les mandes a los Juanes las suyas.

Desco que en union de Juanita se encuentre bien de salud y con el afecto que los de. se merecen les envia recuerdos muy alto amigo y S.S.

R. L. Guerra

183.60

146.20

18.45

TIME

INCORPORATED

OTTAWA BUREAU
63 SPARKS STREET

September 27, 1954.

Dear Scotty:

When I was in New York last week, I found a good deal of interest there in your planned expedition for next summer to the new site.

I hope you do follow through with your plans to take all sorts of color and black-and-white pictures, because if the digging does come up to expectations, I think we might get a fine TIME or LIFE spread out of it.

This is merely to remind you of that, and to say I hope you noticed Saturday's Colgate-Cornell score.

Best regards,

Serrell.

SH/dc

Serrell Hillman.

Dr. Richard S. MacNeish,
National Museum of Canada,
McLeod & Metcalfe Sts.,
Ottawa.



Instituto Nacional de
Antropología e Historia

Zacatecas 218

Mexico, D. F.

Estimados colegas del Instituto -

Por la presente tengo el honor de pedir la cooperación de esa Institución para obtener de la Secretaría del Ramo un permiso para hacer un reconocimiento arqueológico de la costa del estado de Tamaulipas.

Desde hace varios años se ha aceptado que un mejor conocimiento de la citada costa y los pueblos ~~que~~ que la poblaron podrían resolver importantes problemas americanistas. La tercera Mesa Redonda discutió el asunto pero la falta de datos concretos y adecuados impidió una presentación definitiva. Nuestro departamento quisiera auspiciar un reconocimiento y algunas excavaciones preliminares en esta región, lo cual sería muy importante para la prehistoria de ambos países.

El departamento piensa encargar de este trabajo al Sr. Richard S. MacNeish, candidato al doctorado en Filosofía en este departamento. Sr. MacNeish es un joven arqueólogo de mucha experiencia y de gran talento. Tiene dos temporadas en el campo en el SO del país y cinco temporadas en el SE. En las últimas dos fue supervisor de las excavaciones. Creemos que el Sr. MacNeish tiene las calificaciones necesarias para llevar a buen éxito esta investigación.

Esperando que el Instituto resuelva favorablemente nuestra petición, quedo de Ud. atentamente,

F-C C

Asiaticus

G-H-I

19

~~18~~

